

**new
Hello!** Year 3

الصف الثالث الثانوى

Exam Night Revision

مراجعة ليلة الامتحان

Vocabulary**Grammar****Reading**
Comprehension

Writing Skills

Punctuation**Essay****Email****WB****longman**

Mr. Ashraf Jad

Great Expectations

blacksmith	خَدَاد
commit a crime	يرتكب جريمة
convict	مسجُون
file	مُبرَد

grab	ينمسك بـ، يختطف
got away	فر، هَرَب
hand cuffs (the lidin)	كُلُّسات (الليدين)
leg irons	أَصْفَاد (الساقين)

marsh	بركة، مُسْتَقْعَد
set off	ينطلق
jump out of my skin	شيء يخيفني فجأة
get my breath back	يُتنفس بشكل طبيعي

ashamed	خَجلَان
bride	عَرْوَس، عَرْوَسَة
bridegroom	عَرِيس
protagonist	بطل الرواية
a broken heart	قلب خَرِيز

candle	شمْعَة
fortune	أموال، ثُرُوة
veil	حِمَار، طَرْخَة، نِقَاب، وِشَاح
torch	مِشْعَال، كِشَاف، مِصْبَاح
break my heart	فُطْرُ الْفَوَاد / احْزَنَنِي

grateful	شَاكِرٌ لِلجمِيل
shake	يَهْزِئ، يَرْجُ، يَصَافِح
stir	يُهْزِك ، يَقْلَب
gate	بَوَابَة
inn	حَانَة، خَان، فَنْدُق، فَنْدَل

apprentice	مُتَرَبٌ حَرْفِي
apprenticeship	تَدْرِيبٌ مَهْنِي
coin	عُلْمَةٌ مَعْدِنِيَّة
a pound note	ورقةٌ مِنْ فَتَّةِ الْجَنِيَّةِ
pale	شَاحِبٌ

behave yourself	كُنْ مُؤْدِبًا
gloomy	كَنْبِيبٌ، مُحْزَنٌ
get a black eye	تَلَقَّى كَلْمَةٌ حَوْلَ الْعَيْنِ
put finger on	يَتَهَمُّ بِجُرْمِيَّةٍ
relatives	أَقْرَبٌ؛ أَقْرَبَاءٌ

argument	مَنَاقِشَة
dusty	يَغْلُوْهُ الغَبار
wrap	يَلْفَ
spider's web	شَبَكَةُ الْعَنكِبُوتِ
lay / laid	يَسْعُوْهُ، يَكْسُوْ بـ

property	أَمْلاَك، أَمْوَال
benefactor	فَاعِلٌ خَيْرٌ ، مُتَبَرَّعٌ
expectation	أَمْلَى، تَوْقُّعٌ
suspect (v)	يُشَكُّ فِي، يُشَتَّبِهُ بـ

proof (n)	بَرْهَانٌ، حَجَّةٌ، دَلِيلٌ
hammer	شَاكُوشٌ، مَطْرَقَةٌ
blacksmith's	وَرْشَةٌ حَدَادَةٌ
upset (adj)	غَاضِبٌ، مُتَضَارِّعٌ

make a difference	يَحْدُثُ تَغْيِيرًا
commit a crime	يَرْتَكِبُ جَرِيْمَةً
my heart was set on	مَصْمُمٌ عَلَى
to be worth the effort	يَسْتَحِقُ الْعَنَاءَ

clerk	كَاتِبٌ، مُوْظِفٌ
grumpy	حَادُ الطَّبَعِ
take revenge on	يَتَقْبَمُ مِنْ
be convinced	مُقْتَنِعٌ

lodgings	سُكُونٌ مُسْتَأْجَرٌ
fiancé	خَطِيبٌ
fiancée	خَطِيبَةٌ
(get) engaged	مَخْطُوبٌ، مَخْطُوبَةٌ

jealous (of)	حَسْنُودٌ، غَيْرُ
handsome	وَسِيمٌ
wedding	حَفَّةٌ زَوْجَانِي
grateful	شَاكِرٌ لِلجمِيلِ

boasting	تَبَاهِي، تَفَخَّرُ
anxious	قَلِيقٌ، مُرْتَبِكٌ
wrist	رُسْغٌ، مَعْصَمٌ
sleeve / sleeves	كَمٌ / أَكْمَامٌ
hold on to	تَبَثِّبُ، تَعْلُقُ بـ، تَمْسَكُ

scar	ثَدَبَةٌ
remarkable	رَانِعٌ، مُلْحَظٌ
enthusiastic	مُتَحَمِّسٌ
affectionately	يَعْطُفُ، يَمْوَدُ
gloomy	كَنْبِيبٌ

life sentence	السُّجْنُ مُدِى الْحَيَاةِ
housekeeper	مُنْبِرَةُ الْمَنْزَلِ
at the request of	بِنَاءً عَلَى طَلَبِ مِنْ
came back to haunt me	عَادَتْ تَلَازِمِي / تَنَطَّرَنِي

adore	يَعْشُقُ
client	رَبِّيُون، عَمِيلٌ
dismiss	يَنْطَرِدُ
elegant	أَنْيَقٌ / رَائِعٌ
whisper	يَهْمِسُ

jealous	حَاسِدٌ، غَيْرُ
recognise	يَعْرَفُ عَلَى
guilty	بَرِيءٌ مُذَنِّبٌ
inn	حَانَةٌ، خَانٌ؛ فَنْدَقٌ صَغِيرٌ
gate	بَابٌ، بَوَابَةٌ

a knock on the door	طَرْقٌ عَلَى الْبَابِ
remind me of	يَذَكِّرُنِي بـ
Do come in	تَفَضَّلُ بِالدُّخُولِ
purse	مَحْفَظَةٌ نَفْوَدٌ
luggage	الْأَمْتَعَةُ

admirer	مُعْجَبٌ بـ
arrogant	مُتَعَجِّرٌ، مُتَعَطِّرٌ
astonished	مَذَهَّلٌ، مُنَذَّهَشٌ
extravagant	مُبْدَرٌ، مُسْرِفٌ

pay off	يَسْلَدُ جَمِيعَ دِيْوَنَهُ
rough	خَشِنٌ
Sigh	يَتَهَسَّرُ عَلَى، يَتَهَهَّدُ
apart from	بِاسْتِثنَاءِ

funeral	جَنَازَة
in debt	مَدْنِينُ، مَدْنِيُون
benefactor	فَاعِلٌ خَيْرٌ ، مُتَبَرَّعٌ
nod	يَهْزِ (الرَّأْسِ) بِالْمَوْافَقَةِ

confirm	يُؤْكِدُ
crouch	يَجْلِسُ الْفَرْفَصَاءَ

my heart sank	حَزَنٌ قَلْبِي
a life sentence	السُّجْنُ مُدِى الْحَيَاةِ

grateful	شَاكِرٌ، مُمْتَنِنٌ
boast	يَتَبَاهِي، يَفْتَخِرُ بـ

Prepositions, Idioms & Expressions

a twenty-year-old student	طالب في العشرين من عمره
book a ticket	يُحجز تذكرة
a European country	بلد أوروبى
according to	طبقاً لـ
apply for a job	يتقدم بطلب للحصول على وظيفة
at the weekend	في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع
be based in	مقره في
be based on	مبني على
be in charge of	يكون مسؤولاً عن
be interested in	يكون مهتم بـ
be involved in	متورط في
be responsible for	يكون مسؤولاً عن
benefit from	يُستفيد من
carry out an operation	يجرى عملية
compensate financially	يُعوض مالياً
concentrated on	يركز على
contribute to	يساهم في
cope with	يُجاري؛ يتماشى مع
current affairs	الأحداث الجارية
decrease in	انخفاض في
defy prejudice	يتحدى التحيز
do a hobby	يُمارس هواية
do a job	يقوم بـ بعمل
do a sport	يُمارس الرياضة
do activities	يُمارس أنشطة
do an amazing job	القيام بعمل مدهش
do an experiment	القيام بتجربة
do exercise	يقوم بمارسة الرياضة
do research	يقوم بعمل بحث
do some research	يقوم ببعض البحوث
do some work	القيام ببعض الأعمال
do well	يُؤدي بشكل جيد
electric buses	الحافلات الكهربائية
find out about	يعرف / يكتشف عن
focus on	يركز على
generate / make electricity	يولد الكهرباء
give out	يُوزع
give presentations	يقدم العروض التقديمية
have a negative effect on	لها تأثير سلبي على
have a positive effect on	لها تأثير إيجابي على
have a negative effect on	لها تأثير سلبي على

hold a festival	يُقيم مهرجان
in charge of	مسئول عن
In conclusion	في الختام
in fact,	في الحقيقة
in northern Peru	في شمال بيرو
in the north of Peru	في شمال بيرو
increase in	زيادة في
Instead of speakers	بدلاً من مكبرات الصوت
interested in	مهتم بـ
keep in touch with	يُبقاء على اتصال مع
make a journey	يقوم برحلة
make a contribution to	يساهم في
make a list	إنشاء قائمة
make a lot of money from	يُكسب الكثير من المال
make comments	يكتب / يدون تعليقات
make friends	تكوين صداقات
make sure	يتأكد
on a bigger scale	على نطاق واسع
on average	في المتوسط
on balance	المحصلة النهائية
on his own	بمفرده
on social media	على موقع التواصل الاجتماعي
on the downside	على الجانب السلبي
on the other hand	من ناحية أخرى
on the whole	على العموم
pass on / down	يورث / يروى / يسرد حكاية
pay for	يدفع ثمن
qualified as a doctor	يتأهل كطبيب
responsible (for)	مسئول (عن)
rely on = depend on	يعتمد على
revise for exams	يراجع للامتحانات
set an alarm	ضبط المنبه
stick to	تمسك بـ
violate copyright law	ينتهك قانون حقوق النشر
wait with bated breath	يُنتظر بفارغ الصبر
was dedicated to	كان مكرساً لـ
win a gold medal for	يفوز بميدالية ذهبية في
rise / rose / risen	يُشرق (لا يأتي بعدها مفعول)
raise / raised / raised	يرفع ، يربى مفعول +
arouse / ---d / ---d	مفعول + يثير / يحفز
arise / arose / arisen	ينشأ (لا يأتي بعدها مفعول)

Word	Synonym	المرادف	Antonym
achievement	إنجاز	انتصار	فشل
advantages	مزايا	إيجابيات / مزايا	عيوب
alternative	بديل	بديل	اجباري
appreciate	يقدر	يعرف بـ	يُعتقد، يُنقد
balanced	متزن	مستقر	غير متزن
benefit	فائدة	فائدة	خسارة
bias	تحيز	اجحاف	عدل
cheat	يغش / يحتال	يخدع	يحفظ
chivalry	شهامة	شجاعة	جن، خوف
clear-cut	محدد	محدد	غير واضح
colossal	ضخم	ضخم	صغير
complicated	معقد	معقد	بسيط
conclusion	خاتمة	خاتمة	مقدمة
confident	واثق	واثق	غير متأكد
confusing	مربك	محير	واضح
constant	مستمر	مستمر	مؤقت
contrast	تضاد	تضاد	موافقة
convenient	مناسب	مناسب	غير مناسب
convince	يقنع	يقنع	يربك
cross	غضبان	غضبان	مبتهج
dedicate	يُهدى، يكرس	يُكرس	يسوء استخدام
deep-seated	ثابت، راسخ، متأصل	متأصل	مؤقت
defeat	يُهزم	يُهزم	يُخسر
definitely	بالتأكيد	بالتأكيد	ربما
destruction	دمار	دمار	بناء
development	تطور، تطوير	تقدم	إضمحلال
drawback	عيوب	عيوب	ميزة
effective	فعال	كفاءة	عدم الكفاءة
effectively	بفاعلية	بكفاءة	بشكل غير فعال
efficient	كفاءة	متظم	غير كفاءة
elegant	أنيق	عصري	غير عصري
enthusiastic	متحمس	متحمس	غير مبال
essential	ضروري	ضروري	لا لزوم لها
eternal	أبدي، سرمدي	أبدي	محدود
evaluate	يقيّم	يقيّم	يهمل
exhausted	مرهق	متعب	مستريح
fair	عادل	عادل	مُجحف / ظالم
fictional	خيالي	خيالي	واقعي
focus	يركز	يركز	يهمل
formal	رسمي	رسمي	غير رسمي
frown	يُكشر	يُكشر	يبتسم
full-time	دؤام كامل	دائم	عمل غير متفرغ

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (Units 1-3)

1 When the accused person proved that he wasn't _____ he was set free. **longman**
 a) guilty b) tasty c) innocent d) relevant

2 A _____ newspaper is a more formal newspaper with large pages. **longman**
 a) tabloid b) poster c) blog d) broadsheet

3 _____ is one of the behaviours that you must stop practising. **longman**
 a) Charity b) Checking c) Cheating d) Chatting

4 I was _____ to hear that my car had been stolen. **longman**
 a) cheered b) checked c) chocked d) shocked

5 The convict behaved in a dishonest way. Behave is similar in meaning to _____.
 a) act b) refuse c) agree d) think

6 A successful journalist must be nosy and interested in people. This means that he/she has to be _____.
longman
 a) not curious and ambitious b) curious and inquisitive
 c) cheerful and forgiving d) unenthusiastically waiting for good news

7 The giant ship had broken down and _____ navigation in the Suez Canal for seven days.
 a) allowed b) blocked c) refused d) eased

8 After the accident, the injured people were _____ financially. **longman**
 a) regulated b) compensated c) fined d) freed

9 The journalist was biased by _____. he put the story at the top of the page to show it was interesting.
 a) repetition b) omission c) placement d) spin

10 _____ is a type of media bias in which a journalist uses words and phrases to support or oppose a service, or even an idea. **longman**
 a) Placement b) Spin c) Omission d) Commission

11 When I saw a huge animal in the dark, I jumped out of my skin. The means I was _____.
 a) amazed b) bold c) terrified d) brave

12 A/An _____ is a person who makes and repairs things made of iron by hand. **longman**
 a) blacksmith b) carpenter c) mechanic d) electrician

13 The police are looking for the criminal who has _____ that horrible crime.
 a) made b) committed c) competed d) corrected

14 Once I got my breath back, I hurried home as fast as I could. I got my breath back means I _____.
 a) found difficulty in breathing easily. b) shouted madly for help.
 c) faced the situation bravely. d) started breathing normally again.

15 The robber grabbed the lady's handbag and _____ quickly so he could escape.
 a) coped up b) sat down c) set off d) broke into

16 It is a _____ to think that women always do housework. **WB**
 a) prejudice b) stereotype c) type d) incident

17 People who leak books and join in _____ are punished for their crime. **WB**
 a) piracy b) pirates c) cheat d) chat

18 Mr Sameh is a very kind manager; he forgives _____ mistake I make!
 a) however b) wherever c) whatever d) whoever

19 COVID-19 is still spreading, but the light is at the end of the tunnel. This means that _____.
 a) we will reach the end of the tunnel. b) something bad will happen.
 c) we should have a lot of hope even though everything is dark.
 d) we shouldn't be optimistic even though everything is clear.

After	بعد
As soon as	بمجرد أن
When	عندما

□ After	→ (v + ing) +
□ Having + pp	

Before	قبل
By the time	قبل
When	عندما

□ Before	→ (v + ing) +
□ Having + pp	

ماضي بسيط	because لأن	ماضي تام
7	My father was angry because I hadn't followed his advice...	

ماضي تام	+ until / till حتى	ماضي تام
8	We didn't hear about the earthquake until we had read the newspaper.	

ماضي بسيط	no sooner	than	لم يكُن... حتى / يُعْجِزُ أن
ماضي بسيط	hardly	→ p.p. →	ماضي بسيط
ماضي بسيط	scarcely	when	ماضي بسيط

ماضي بسيط	when	ماضي بسيط
ماضي بسيط	when	ماضي بسيط
ماضي بسيط	when	ماضي بسيط

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ماضي بسيط	when	ماضي بسيط

Past Perfect Continuous الماضي التام المستمر

ويستخدم الماضي التام المستمر ليعبر عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث آخر ويستخدم عادة مع

when/since / for/ all day / all weekend

ويأتي عادة مع أفعال يمكن أن تستغرق فترة طويلة مثل

wait / do / study / live / work / stay / play / watch / sleep / read / write / run / walk / travel, ..etc:

She **had been waiting** for a long time when I arrived.

لاحظ أن هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة عموماً ومنها الماضي التام المستمر :

We were good friends. We **had known** each other for 10 years.

إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر بل نستخدم الماضي التام:

I had sent ten emails before I left the office.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 I didn't send the report until I _____ it.
 a) was revising b) revise c) have revised d) had revised

2 My uncle _____ for the company for ten years when he got the promotion.
 a) had been working b) has been working c) had worked d) will be working

3 Having _____ my friend's telephone number, I contacted him.
 a) finding b) found c) to find d) been found

4 The TV programme _____ well for five years before it was terminated.
 a) had been worked b) has been working c) had been working d) had worked

5 As soon as I heard of my friend's success, I _____ him.
 a) had congratulated b) will congratulate c) have congratulated d) congratulated

6 My brother _____ short stories for three years before he published them.
 a) will write b) had written c) had been writing d) has written

7 The match _____ when I reached the stadium; I missed the exciting start.
 a) will begin b) had begun c) was beginning d) have begun

8 After Yasser _____ two chapters of Great Expectations, he went to bed.
 a) has been reading b) had been reading c) had read d) had been read

9 _____ ready for the party before the guests arrived?
 a) Had you got b) Have you got c) Will you get d) Are you getting

10 I _____ till my brother returns home to make sure he's well.
 a) left b) didn't leave c) won't leave d) am leaving

11 Before the manager arrived, the lazy employee _____ any work for hours!
 a) hasn't been doing b) hadn't been doing c) hadn't done d) hasn't done

12 I saw my friend Feras last week. I _____ Him since 2019.
 a) hadn't seen b) hasn't seen c) didn't see d) won't see

13 I _____ that manager for years before I worked with him in that company.
 a) had been knowing b) had known c) have been knowing d) was knowing

14 They Had been playing football for an hour before it _____ to rain.
 a) had started b) have started c) started d) was starting

15 After I _____ to quiet music for two hours, I felt relaxed.
 a) had been listening b) listening c) had listened d) was listening

16 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a) Once I have heard the good news, I contacted Adel. b) Once I heard the good news, I had contacted Adel.
 c) Once I had been hearing the good news, I contacted Adel.
 d) Once I had heard the good news, I contacted Adel.

17 What _____ all evening by the time Tamer returned home?
 a) had you done b) are you doing c) had you been doing d) you had been doing

18 She refused to lend me her camera until I _____ to take care of it.
 a) had promised b) have promised c) had been promising d) have been promising

19 I _____ revising all my lessons by last night.
 a) am finishing b) have finished c) had finished d) will be finishing

20 Unfortunately, he missed the train. When he _____ the station, the train _____.
 a) reached/has left b) had reached/left c) reached/had left d) was reaching/has left

21 After _____ her daily housework, she had some rest.
 a) has done b) had done c) doing d) had been doing

عبارة عن فعل مضارف إليه حرف جر او الاثنين معاً مما ينتج عنه تغير كامل وإعطاء معنى جديد.

عادة ما يكون هناك موقعين محتملين للمفعول . يمكنك أن تقول:

I am going to

~~take off~~ my shoes.
~~take~~ my shoes ~~off~~.

Don't

~~wake up~~ the baby.
~~wake~~ the baby ~~up~~.

ولكن إذا كان المفعول هو ضمير (it/ them/ me/ him etc.) ، يأتي المفعول بعد حرف الجر فقط

I turned it on. (not I turned on it)

Separable phrasal Verbs

يمكن فصل حرف الجر عن الفعل
مفعول + حرف جر

Can you ~~turn~~ the sound ~~up~~ ?

inseparable phrasal verbs

لا ينفصل حرف الجر عن الفعل
مفعول a phrasal verb + object

I need to ~~catch~~ up with my homework

Phrasal Verb

accuse of	
apply for	
break down	
bring up	
call on	
carry out	
catch up with	
find out	
get rid of	
give up	
give out	
give away	
keep in touch	
look after	
look for	
look up	
look into	
look forward to	
make up a story	
make up your mind	
pay for	
set off	
switch on	
switch off	
take off	
take off	
turn up	
turn down	
turn on	
turn off	

Meaning

accuse of	يُتهم بـ
apply for	يتقىم لـ
break down	يتعطل / ينهار
bring up	يربي (اطفال)
call on	يزور (شخص)
carry out	ينفذ
catch up with	يلحق بـ
find out	يكشف
get rid of	يخلص من
give up	يقطع عن
give out	يوزع
give away	يمنح / يتبرع
keep in touch	يبقى على اتصال
look after	يحتى بـ
look for	يبحث عن
look up	يبحث عن معنى الكلمة في
look into	ينظر في
look forward to	يتطلع إلى
make up a story	يولف قصة
make up your mind	يقرر
pay for	يدفع ثمن
set off	يبدأ رحلة
switch on	يشغل جهاز / يفتح النور
switch off	يغلق جهاز / يطفى النور
take off	يخلع ملابس
take off	تقلع الطائرة
turn up	يرفع / يزود صوت
turn down	يخفض صوت
turn on	يشغل جهاز / يفتح النور
turn off	يغلق جهاز / يطفى النور

Example

The ~~accused~~ the thief ~~of~~ stealing the car .

I will ~~apply for~~ the job .

The bus ~~broke down~~ .

She ~~brings up~~ three children.

The guests will ~~call on~~ you next Friday .

You must ~~carry out~~ my orders.

I ran after her and managed to ~~catch up with~~ her.

We must ~~find out~~ the truth of the matter.

It is difficult to ~~get rid of~~ insects.

He ~~gave up~~ smoking .

This fire مفأة doesn't ~~give out~~ much heat.

Food is ~~given away~~ to poor people .

I ~~keep in touch with~~ my parents by emails.

Mother ~~looks after~~ the baby .

I ~~looked for~~ my keys everywhere in vain .

Look up new words in the dictionary .

The manager promised to ~~look into~~ the matter.

I ~~look forward to visiting~~ Kuwait .

Have you ever ~~made up~~ a story?

Have you ~~made up~~ your mind about it?

How much did you ~~pay for~~ the mobile ?

They ~~set off~~ for Paris.

Why don't you ~~switch on~~ the lights?

Switch off the lights when you go to bed .

It's hot here , I will ~~take off~~ my jacket .

The plane ~~takes off~~ at ten .

Could you ~~turn up~~ the heater, I'm cold.

Would you ~~turn down~~ your radio?

Please ~~turn on~~ the TV.

Turn off the lights when you leave.

Grammar

المصدر Verb + to +

أفعال

agree	يوافق	manage	يستطيع	seem	يبدو
arrange	يرتب	offer	يعرض	threaten	يهدد
expect	يتوقع	plan	يخطط	want	يريد
hope	يأمل	promise	يعد	wish	يتنى
intend	ينوى	refuse	يرفض	would like	يريد/يحب

Verb + gerund (v + ing)

admit	يعرف	finish	ينهي	postpone	يرجى، يوحن
avoid	يتجنب	give up	يترك	practise	يمارس
consider	يفكر في	like / love	يحب	prevent	يمنع
deny	ينكر	feel like	يريد	put off	يؤجل
dislike	يكره	love	يحب	recommend	يوصى بـ
enjoy	يتمتع	mind	يمانع	suggest	يقترح

Verbs + (to + inf.) Or (v.+ing)

أفعال يأتي بعدها (to+inf) أو (v.+ing) بذوق فرق في المعنى

start	يبدأ	begin	يبدأ	continue	يستمر
-------	------	-------	------	----------	-------

Verbs + (to + inf.) Or (v.+ing)

□ I like swimming. = (a general statement) بصفة عامة

□ I like to swim. It's fine now. = (a particular occasion) موقف محدد (الآن)

بعض التعبيرات التي تُتبع بـ (v.+ing)

What / How about	ما رأيك في	it's no use / good	لا فائدة من
Would / Do you mind	هل تمانع	feel like	يرغب في
look forward to	يترقب إلى	Thanks to	فضل
I can't stand	أن أكره / لا أطيق ..	Be busy	مشغول
I can't help	لا استطيع منع نفسي من	I prefer to	أنا أفضل ... على ...

I can't stand _drinking_ coffee .

I look forward to _visiting_ Cairo .

stop

(to + inf.)

(v. + ing)

يتوقف لكي يفعل شيء

يتوقف عن فعل شيء

He stopped to drink tea .

توقف لكي يشرب شاي

توقف عن شرب الشاي .

regret

(to + inf.)

(v. + ing)

مضطر/يأسف لعمل شيء

يندم على شيء فعله في الماضي

□ Kuwaiti Airways regret to cancel flight KA205 to Luxor . الخطوط الجوية الكويتية تأسف بإلغاء رحلة الطيران

□ I regret buying this old car; it has caused me a lot of trouble . يأسفني شراء هذه السيارة القديمة؛ يسبب لي مشكلات كثيرة

remember

(to + inf.)

(v. + ing)

يتذكر أن يفعل شيء

يتذكر أنه فعل شيء

□ Dalia always remembers to buy a comic for her niece when she visits her sister .

□ Dalia remembers buying comics every week when she was young .

forget

(to + inf.)

(v. + ing)

ينسى أن يفعل شيئاً

ينسى أنه فعل شيئاً

□ I forgot to bring my calculator to school.. = I didn't bring it .

□ She forgot sending the email .

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 The criminal was in disguise to avoid _____ by the police.
 a) arresting b) being arrested c) arrest d) be arrested

2 I was made _____ the composition again, as it was full of mistakes.
 a) to revise b) revise c) revising d) to revising

3 Your suggestion appears _____ logical; I agree with you.
 a) is b) to be c) being

4 She needn't _____ the things that are unnecessary.
 a) buys b) to buy c) buy

5 I prefer reading _____ TV.
 a) to watching b) than watch c) to watch

6 You must _____ using your mobile for a long time, it's harmful.
 a) continue b) stop c) enjoy d) encourage

7 I _____ her to use my dictionary.
 a) made b) let c) allowed d) refused

8 Heba: Let's go to the library. This means that Heba _____ to the library.
 a) suggests going b) lets us go c) allows us to go d) refuses to go

9 I got him to change his mind. This means that I _____ change his mind.
 a) forced him to b) let him c) persuaded him to d) hoped he would

10 My mother asked me to stop _____ bread because we needed it for lunch.
 a) buy b) to buying c) buying d) to buy

11 The burglar admitted _____ the lady's jewellery.
 a) that he had stolen b) that he has stolen c) to steal d) to stealing

12 I shouldn't have annoyed my brother. This means that I _____ that.
 a) hoped to do b) regret doing c) regret to do d) was pleased to do

13 I am sorry; I forgot _____ your book. I am going to return it tomorrow.
 a) to bringing b) bringing c) to bring d) bring

14 I promise _____ you overcome this problem.
 a) I would help b) I will be helped c) to help d) help

15 Why didn't you return the book you had borrowed? - Oh! I remember _____ it a week ago.
 a) to returning b) return c) to return d) returning

16 When I train, I follow the coach's advice; I _____ a break every 15 minutes to get some rest.
 a) refuse to take b) avoid taking c) stop to take d) stop taking

17 Because of the bad weather conditions, Egypt Air regrets _____ its flight to London.
 a) to cancel b) canceling c) cancel d) to canceling

18 I _____ eating late at night since it makes feel heavy in the morning.
 a) forbid b) dislike c) enjoy d) hope

19 She intended _____ a new dress for her birthday party.
 a) will buy b) would buy c) to buy d) buy

20 I _____ him to attend my sister's wedding.
 a) decide b) hope c) made d) expect

21 The convict _____ stealing the lady's money, so he was imprisoned.
 a) denied b) admitted c) decided d) hoped

22 I will start _____ my homework as soon as I have lunch.
 a) doing b) to doing c) make d) making

Unit : 9

Quantifiers

محددات الكمية

some / any

تستخدم **some** قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد (اثبات / سؤال العرض / الطلب)

Some بعض

1 There are some trees .	يوجد بعض الاشجار	اسم يعد
2 There is some sugar .	يوجد بعض السكر	اسم لا يعد
3 Would you like some coffee ?	هل تريد بعض القهوة	عرض
4 May I have some orange juice , please ?	هل لي بعض عصير البرتقال ?	طلب

any أي

5 Have you got any American friends ?	هل لديك اي اصدقاء أمريكيان	استفهام
6 Is there any salt in the soup ?	هل يوجد اي ملح في الحساء	استفهام
7 There aren't any flowers in this garden .	لا يوجد اي زهور في هذه الحديقة .	نفي
hardly / scarcely / never	hardly / scarcely / بالكاد	تستخدم any مع كلمات دالة على النفي مثل

تستخدم any قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد (استفهام / نفي)

a lot of كثيرا

a lot of / many / much

تستخدم **a lot of** قبل (اسم يعد / اسم لا يعد) في الاتيات

1 There are a lot of people in the market .	يوجد الكثير من الناس في السوق	اسم يعد
2 I have got a lot of money .	لدي الكثير من المال	اسم لا يعد

many كثير / عديد

3 Many tourists visit Luxor .	كثير من السياح يزوروا الأقصر.	اثبات
4 Are there many cars on the road?	كان يوجد العديد من السيارات على الطريق	استفهام
5 How many eggs do you need for a cake ?	كم عدد البيض تحتاج للكيكة	استفهام
6 I haven't got many T-shirts .	ليس لدى العديد من التيشرتات .	نفي

much بثير

7 If I drink too much coffee , I can't sleep.	إذا شربت الكثير من القهوة لا أستطيع النوم	اثبات
8 How much money do you earn ?	كم من المال تكسب	استفهام
9 I don't earn much money .	انا لا اكسب الكثير من المال	نفي

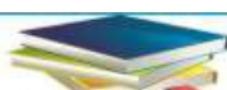
few / a few

a few قليل (للعدد) ولكن كافي (اثبات)

1 There are a few eggs to make a cake .	يوجد عدد قليل من البيض لصناعة كعكة
2 A few people wanted to start their own company .	أراد عدد قليل من الناس أن يبدأوا شركتهم الخاصة . (a few = a small number)

few قليل (للعدد) غير كافي (اثبات)

3 Few people understand how much work is involved in starting a company .	قلة من الناس يفهمون مقدار العمل الذي ينطوي عليه تأسيس شركة . (few = a very small number or almost none)
---	--



few books



a few books



little money



a little money

Little / a little

a little قليل (للكمية) ولكن كافي

1 I spend a little time talking to my friends .	أقضى القليل من الوقت في التحدث مع أصدقائي . (a little = a small amount of something)
--	---

a little
قليل (الكمية) غير كافي

❷ There's **little chance** that your idea will succeed.

هناك فرصة ضئيلة أن فكرتك ستنجح.

(a little = a very small amount of something)

none (of)

تستخدم **none of** لتعنى لا احد / لا شيء

None is used with countable and uncountable nouns to say that there's nothing:

❶ None of the books I ordered have arrived yet.. (اسم جمع +)

❷ None of us want to go to the cinema . (ضمير مفعول +)

Every / Each

every / each كل

مع اسم مفرد و يأتي معها فعل مفرد : (every / each)

1- Every person has a role in society.

2- Each student wears a uniform

تشير (each) إلى اثنين أو أكثر

(in a group of two or more, considered separately)

(الإشارة إلى كل فرد على حدة)

1- He carried a bag in **each** hand .

2- Mum says that my brothers and I can **each** take a cake from the kitchen.

أمى تقول أنه يمكننا أنا وإخوتي أخذ كعكة من المطبخ . (كل واحد على حدة)

EVERY



إلى ثلاثة أو أكثر

(every) تشير

referring to all the members of a group of three or more

(الإشارة إلى جميع أعضاء مجموعة من ثلاثة أو أكثر)

EACH



1- **Everyone** takes turns cooking dinner in the evenings.

Each can also be used with plural nouns and pronouns but must be followed by 'of'.

يمكن استخدام **each** مع الجمع والضمائر ولكن يجب أن يتبعها 'of'

لا يمكن استخدام **every** مع الجمع.

1- Each of the children **wants** to win the prize.

3- نستخدم (each of) مع اسم جمع

2- **Each** of the cities **has** pros and cons.

و يأتي معها غالباً فعل مفرد

1- **Each** of these tourists **are** from England .

4- يمكن أن تستخدم المحددات بعد (each of)

2- تستخدم (each of) مع الضمائر : (each of)

■ **each of** + ضمير مفعول

■ **each** + ضمير فاعل / مفعول ...

4- **Each** of us has a mobile .

2- We **each** play tennis .

5- I gave **each** of them a kiss.

3- I like them **each** .

يمكن استخدام **every** مع **time expressions (repeated actions)**

7- **Every** morning John goes jogging.

6- This magazine is published **every** week.

9- I get up at 6 o'clock **every** morning.

8- There's a tram **every** ten minutes.

I say goodbye to **all** of the students as they leave the class .

= " **Goodbye students**"

(I just say goodbye once)

(قولت إلى اللقاء فقط مرة واحدة)



I say goodbye to **each** student as they leave the class .

= " **Goodbye Reham**" " **Goodbye Ali** " ...

(I say goodbye to each student

كل طالب على حدة)

All / All of

1 all / all of

كل جم

All means the total number of people or things considered as a group.

تعنى العدد الإجمالي للأشخاص أو الأشياء التي تعتبر مجموعة. (ثلاثة على الأقل)

فعل جمع + اسم جمع (يعد)

1- All (of) my friends are helping me .

فعل مفرد + اسم لا يعد

2- All (of) Mona's money is at home.

None

معنى (لا احد من) وهى تعود على (اسم يعد / اسم لا يعد)

-1- تستخد (none)

None of the books I ordered have arrived yet.

1

جملة نتيجة + صفة / ظرف

جدا لدرجة أن

1 Ola is so intelligent that she passed the exam easily.

2 They walked so slowly that they missed the train

2

جملة نتيجة + صفة + that

جدا لدرجة أن

1 It was such a useful book that I read it twice.

2 This is such an old tree that it is amazing it is still alive.

3

جملة نتيجة + صفة + that

جدا لدرجة أن

3 It is such expensive furniture that we can't buy it.

4 They are such nice neighbours that we all love them .

4

جملة نتيجة + صفة / ظرف

بدرجة كافية

1 Hamdi is tall enough to be very good at basketball.

5

جملة نتيجة + صفة / ظرف

جدا لدرجة أن لا (نفي)

1 The coffee was too hot to drink. القهوة كانت ساخنة جدا للشرب

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 He is very sad because _____ his money has been lost.

a) neither b) all c) each d) every

2 In exams, _____ student is given a question paper.

a) every b) all c) a few d) each of

3 Take care! The little child carried a glass bottle in _____ hand.

a) neither b) all c) every d) each

4 I have hardly _____ money left; I spent all of it on clothes.

a) no b) some c) any d) many

5 I have read _____ of your ideas and I like them all.

a) none b) some c) any d) much

6 _____ young people prefer to work in nearby places to their homes.

a) A lot of b) Lots c) A lot d) Every

Unit : 10

Deduction

الاستنتاج

Present المضارع

لابد أن

must +inf

90-100 % sure

لا يمكن أن

can't + inf

90-100 % sure

ربما / قد

may/might/could +inf

30-50 % sure

1) He has an expensive car .
He must be rich .

2) He is crying .

He happy .3) He be from
England . But I'm not sure1) He **is** Chinese . اعلم تماما انه من الصين2) He **must be** Chinese . استنتاج قوى3) He **might be** Chinese . استنتاج ضعيف

لاحظ الفرق في المعنى

تدل التعبيرات التالية على استنتاج قوى ونستخدم معها **must** في الآيات و **can't** في النفي

I feel sure	متأكد أن	Surely	بالتأكيد	definitely	بالتأكيد
I feel certain	متأكد أن	Certainly	بالتأكيد	impossible	مستحيل

تدل التعبيرات التالية على عدم التأكيد ونستخدم معها **may / might / could**

I am not sure	لست متأكدا	Perhaps / maybe	ربما، يمكن	I don't know	أنا لا أعرف
I am not certain	لست متأكدا	I don't think	أنا لا أعتقد	It is possible / probable / likely	مستحيل

Past الماضي

must have+pp

90-100 % sure

can't have + pp

90-100 % sure

may/might/could have +inf

30-50 % sure

1) The football players look very sad. They **must have won** the match.2) The players are all very happy. They **can't have won** the match!

can't / couldn't

عندما تكون متأكدا من أنه ليس من الممكن أن شيئا ما حدث.

1) He **can't have known** that the pool closed at 7pm or he would be here by now.2) They **couldn't have arrived** before us because they didn't leave until 6pm.

Advice & Regret النصيحة والندم

1- تستخدم (**should/shouldn't + inf**) عادة للتعبير عن النصيحة :→ You **should do** your homework . → You **shouldn't waste** your time2- تستخدم **should (not) have + PP** . للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب أن يحدث أو شيء كان يجب أن لا يحدث وتفيد اللوم والندم :→ You **should have done** your homework yesterday .

Writing Skills الكتابة

الضمائر Pronouns

ضمائر الفاعل	ضمائر المفعول	صفات الملكية	ضمائر الملكية	ضمائر الانعكاس
I	انا	me	my	mine
He	هو	him	his	his
She	هي	her	her	hers
It	هو	it	its	its
You	أنت	you	your	yours
They	هم	them	their	theirs
We	نحن	us	our	ours

الروابط Conjunctions

هي عبارة عن كلمة تربط بين الكلمات أو عبارات أو جمل كاملة.

Although	بالرغم من
Though	بالرغم من
Even though	بالرغم من

تستخدم مع التناقض contrast

على الرغم من أنه غني ، إلا أنه غير سعيد .
أنا أحب عملي على الرغم من أنه مرهق جدا .

Despite	بالرغم من
Even though	بالرغم من

+ noun / v+ing

على الرغم من كونه غنيا ، فهو غير سعيد .
3 Despite the long hours and hard work, the job is very rewarding.
4 In spite of being rich , he is unhappy.

but	ولكن
However	ومع ذلك

+ sentence جملة كاملة

هو قصير ، لكنه يلعب كرة السلة .
أشعر بالتعب قليلا. ومع ذلك، يمكنني الخروج .

While	بالرغم من
	+ sentence جملة كاملة

While I admire your courage, it's sometimes better not to get involved

because	لأن
as	لأن
since	لأن

تستخدم مع السبب cause

+ sentence جملة كاملة

We didn't enjoy the day because the weather was so awful.

because of	بسبب
due to	بسبب
owing to	بسبب
on account of	بسبب
thanks to	بفضل

تستخدم مع السبب cause

+ n/ v+ing

Mohamed Elshenawy won't play the match due to his injury .

محمد الشناوي لن يلعب المباراة بسبب إصابته

1. I couldn't open the door _____ it was locked . مغلق (because / because of)

2. We didn't go swimming _____ the bad weather . (because / because of)

السبب cause

because	لأن	because of	بسبب
as	لأن	due to	بسبب
since	لأن	owing to	بسبب
on account of (the fact that)	بسبب	thanks to	بفضل

السبب والنتيجة Result

so	لذلك	as a result	ونتيجة لذلك
Therefore	لذلك	consequently	ونتيجة لذلك
That's why	لذلك	thus	وبالتالي، وهذا

الخلاصة Conclusion

all in all	في المجمل	to sum up	خلاصة القول
in conclusion	الخلاصة	to conclude	الخلاصة
in summary / to summarize	الخلاصة	Finally	أخيرا

الترتيب الزمني Sequence

First / firstly	أولاً	secondly	ثانياً	as soon as	مجرد أن
then	ثُم	Once	ي مجرد أن	Later	فيما بعد
next	التالي	Before	قبل	Finally	أخيرا
Meanwhile	في تلك الأثناء	the moment	في اللحظة التي	subsequently	بعد ذلك / لاحقا
Afterwards	وبعد ذلك	Immediately	فوراً	To summarize	خلاصة القول

In fact	في الحقيقة
For instance / For example	على سبيل المثال
all in all	على وجه العموم
On the other hand	من جهة أخرى
On balance	الانظرينا إلى الموضوع من كافة الجوانب

To illustrate	لتوسيع
otherwise	خلاف ذلك
Accordingly	وفقا لذلك
On the whole	بوجه العموم
On a bigger scale	على نطاق أوسع

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 The dogs barked on seeing _____ on water.
 a) **themselves** b) **herself** c) **himself** d) **itself**

2 Not only _____ the reports, but he also leaked them to the press.
 a) **he had stolen** c) **he has stolen** d) **does he steal**

3 Pollution has a serious effect on our health. However, a lot of people are still ignorant of the importance of keeping the environment clean. This shows _____ in ideas
 a) **addition** b) **contrast** c) **possibility** d) **reason**

4 I like reading short stories. Moreover, I am fond of writing poetry. This shows _____.
 a) **reason** b) **cause** c) **addition** d) **contrast**

5 Which expressions can you not use to start your final paragraph in an essay?
 a) **To sum up** b) **In conclusion** c) **To conclude** d) **Firstly**

6 Which expressions introduce a sequence of ideas in an essay? There is more than one answer.
 a) **In conclusion, Lastly, In summary** b) **On the one hand, On the other hand**
 c) **However, In contrast, Nevertheless** d) **Firstly, Secondly, Finally**

7 Coronavirus pandemic is still spreading. However, a lot of people don't care much about this danger. The second sentence shows _____.
 a) **addition** b) **cause** c) **result** d) **contrast**

8 Which of the following can't express contrast?
 a) although b) but c) despite the fact that d) in addition to

9 Which of the following can be used to show reason?
 a) As a result b) Regardless of c) Due to d) Moreover

10 Which of the following transitions shows cause?
 a) however b) firstly c) therefore d) due to

11 Which of the following means in general?
 a) On the other hand b) On balance c) On the whole d) On a bigger scale

12 My father likes classical music. – I, on _____, like jazz.
 a) the one hand b) the other hand c) balance d) duty

13 I invited 300 people to my sister's wedding. The party was on _____.
 a) the whole b) balance c) the other hand d) a large scale

14 We considered all factors; _____ the project has achieved high profits.
 a) on demand b) on the one hand c) on balance d) on the other hand

15 Reading widens our horizons. Moreover, it enriches our culture. Moreover, here Shows _____.
 a) addition b) contrast c) reason d) cause

16 Which of the following doesn't express contrast?
 a) He contacts us although he is busy. b) He is busy, so he can't contact us.
 c) He is busy, but he contacts us. d) Despite being busy, he contacts us.

17 It's nice that cats usually clean _____.
 a) ourselves b) herself c) themselves d) itself

18 _____ practising a lot of sport, he also likes reading. Which of the following completes the sentence, showing addition?
 a) Despite b) As well as c) Regardless of d) Because of

19 Which of the following is used to reflect contrast?
 a) Ahmad doesn't read stories because he is busy. b) In addition to reading, I like swimming.
 c) While Ahmad likes reading, I prefer swimming. d) Amir, as well as Ahmad, like reading.

20 _____, we can say that studying in the morning appears to be the most beneficial time to study. This was confirmed by experts through their approved research.
 a) In doubt b) In conclusion c) In turn d) In vain

21 Do you play any other sports besides basketball? Besides here shows _____.
 a) contrast b) addition c) condition d) reason

22 We use “_____.” when we want to introduce the summary.
 a) first of all b) not at all c) above all d) all in all

23 Furthermore, it analyses and observes our surroundings in order to deliver information in the form of news. In this sentence, “*Furthermore*” shows _____.
 a) addition b) contrast c) cause d) contrast

24 Which of the following can't be used to show contrast?
 a) because b) although c) in spite of d) despite

25 On the whole, technology is a double-edged weapon. “*On the whole*” is similar in meaning to “...”.
 a) on purpose b) on duty c) in general d) in particular

26 Which of these transitions is used to show the result of something:
 a) Personally, b) Whilst c) Due to d) Consequently,

27 Everyone has own dreams in life.
 a) his b) her c) theirs d) their

علامات الترقيم

علامات الترقيم هي علامات ورموز متفرقة توضع في النص المكتوب بهدف تنظيمه وتسهيل قرائته وفهمه.

Period/ Full stop	(.)	النقطة
Exclamation	(!)	علامة التعجب
Question mark	(?)	علامة الاستفهام
Comma	(,)	الفاصلة
Semicolon	(;)	الفاصلة المنقوطة
Colon	(:)	النقطتين
Apostrophe	(')	الفاصلة الغليا
Hyphen	(-)	الواصلة
quotation marks	(" ")	علامات التنصيص / الاقتباس

الحروف الكبيرة

(1) أول الجملة سواء خبرية أو استفهامية أو أمرية

<p>→ My name is Reham . → Where do you live ? → Have you got a car ? → Open the window .</p>	خبرية استفهامية امر
--	---------------------------

(2) في بداية الجملة الموجودة بين علامات التنصيص في الكلام الغير مباشر أو جملة مقتبسة.

<p>→ Seham said , " My father has bought a new car . "</p>	
--	--

(3) ضمير المتكلم (I) سواء كان موقعه في أول الكلام أو وسطه أو نهايته.

<p>→ I come from Egypt .</p>	
------------------------------	--

(4) أول حرف في أسماء الأشخاص:

<p>→ I met Reham while I was going to school .</p>	
--	--

(5) في أول حرف في أسماء الدول والعواصم والمدن والمناطق الجغرافية :

<p>→ I come from Egypt . / → I live in Cairo . → Luxor is famous for temples . / → I live at 15 Tahrir Street , Aswan . → the Middle East</p>	
---	--

(6) في أول حرف في أسماء البحار والبحيرات والمحيطات والأنهار والقارات والجبال والجزر:

<p>→ Africa → the Red Sea → the Amazon → the Pacific Ocean → Everest → Lake Nasser</p>	
--	--

(7) أول حرف في أسماء الأعلام:

<p>→ We visited the Cairo Tower last week .</p>	
---	--

(8) أول حرف في أسماء الجنسيات / الديانة / العرق :

<p>→ Salah is Egyptian . / → Ali Maâloul is Tunisian . → Islam / Muslim → Christianity / Christian → Judaism / Jewish → African / Asian</p>	
---	--

(9) اللغات

<p>→ English → Arabic → Japanese → German → Portuguese</p>	
--	--

(10) أيام الأسبوع وشهور السنة .

<p>→ We don't go to school on Friday . → I was born in August .</p>	
---	--

(11) الألقاب التي بعدها اسم الشخص

→ Mr (Samy) → Miss → Mrs → Ms → Dr

(12) احد القاب العائلة Family Titles

→ Can I go to the party with you , Mom ?
→ I want some money , Dad ?

(13) في الاختصارات اختصار الحروف الاولى / اختصار كلمة Acronyms

→ TV → CD → OK → WHO → NASA

(14) أسماء الافلام والمسرحيات و الكتب والصحف والمجلات .

→ King Kong → King Lear → Animal's Farm → Family Life

The period / full stop (.) النقطة :

→ My name is Reham .	في نهاية جملة خبرية
→ Open the window .	في نهاية جملة امرية
→ The band travelled around UK and USA last year . ✓	في نهاية الاختصارات
→ The band travelled around U.K. and U.S.A. last year . ✓	

The question mark (?) علامة الاستفهام :

تستخدم في نهاية السؤال الذي يبدأ ببداية استفهام مثل:

- What, Where, When, Why, Which, Who, Whom, Whose, How

→ What's your name ?

و في نهاية الاستفهام الذي يبدأ فعل مساعد أو ناقص مثل:

- Is, Are, Was, Were - Do, Does, Did - Have, Has, Had - Can, Could, will, would, may, might ...

→ Can you swim ?

بعد السؤال المزيل

→ London is the capital of England , isn't it ?

The comma (,) الفاصلة السفلية :

و تستخدم الفاصلة السفلية في الحالات التالية:

1- بعد كلمة (please) إذا جاءت في أول الجملة وقبلها إذا جاء في آخر الجملة:

→ Please, open the window. - Open the window, please.

2- بعد المخاطب إذا جاءت في أول الجملة وقبل المخاطب إذا جاء في آخر الجملة:

→ Mahmoud , I need your calculator . → I need your calculator , Mahmoud .

3- بعد ظروف الزمان إذا جاءت في أول الجملة:

Tomorrow , / Yesterday , / Last week , / Next month , / Two days ago , etc .

→ Yesterday, I played football . → Tomorrow , I will go shopping .

5- بعد مفردات القوائم التي تضم أكثر من اثنين كبدل لـ (and) على أن توضع (and) بين اخر اثنين فقط:

→ I usually eat jam , eggs , honey and bread for breakfast .

6- قبل السؤال المزيل:

→ You are from London , aren't you?

تستخدم (,) بعد عبارات الموافقة والرفض والاستذان :

→ Yes , → No , → excuse me, → sure , → sorry , → well ,
Yes, I like tea . No , I don't live in Cairo .

تستخدم (،) قبل الروابط التالية :

- We ran after him, **but** he escaped.
- The tongue is not made of steel, **yet** it cuts.
- We were late, **so** we missed the bus ..

تستخدم (،) لتفصل بين (الأجزاء المستقلة للجملة) التي تبدأ بالروابط التالية :

- after → as soon as → before → by the time → while → when
- although → in spite of → since → if → unless
- After I had finished my work , I went to the club .

استخدم (،) لتفصل بين الأجزاء المستقلة للجملة التي تبدأ بعبارات اسم الفعل (ing) واسم المفعول (P.P) والصيغة المصرية (To + inf).

- Having done enough revision, he was sure to pass the exam.

تستخدم (،) قبل الجزء الأخير من الجملة الذي يعبر عن شيء من التناقض :

- I think this person is ignorant, not stupid.

و تستخدم (،) بعد الظروف التي تأتي في بداية الجملة و تؤثر على المعنى بالكامل مثل :

- Fortunately → Unfortunately → Luckily → Finally,
- Fortunately, we got home before it started to rain.

→ I live in Kom Ombo , Aswan .

→ I was born on 6th September , 1996 .

تستخدم (،) لفصل أجزاء العناوين :

تستخدم (،) لفصل أجزاء التاريخ :

تستخدم (،) لفصل العبارة الاعترافية :

- Pitso Mosimane , who was South African , was born in 1964 .

الفاصلة العليا (') : The apostrophe

وتستخدم الفاصلة العليا في الحالات التالية :

1 - كبيل للحرف الناقص في الاختصارات والنفي :

بدون اختصار	اختصار
I am	I'm
he is, it is, there is, Ahmed is, who is	he's, she's, it's, there's, Ahmed's, who's
he has	he's
you are, they are, we are	you're, they're, we're
is not, has not, had not, do not, would not, cannot	Isn't, hasn't, hadn't, don't, wouldn't, can't
I will, you will, she will, we will, they will	I'll, you'll, she'll, we'll, they'll
I would, you would, he would, we would	I'd, you'd, he'd, we'd
I have, you have, we have, they have	I've, you've, we've, they've

2- صيغة الملكية ('s) Possession

الفاصلة العليا قبل (s) الخاصة بالملكية في حالة المفرد وبعد (s) الجمع في حالة الجمع :

- The boy's room → The boys' room حجرة الأولاد

- I'm going to visit my parents' house.

- The children's room.

إذا كان الاسم جمع ولكن لا ينتهي بالحرف s ، نقوم بإضافة 's إلى نهايته مثل

إذا كان شخصان يملكان نفس الشئ أو الشخص ، نقوم بإضافة 's إلى آخر اسم مثل

إذا كان شخصان يملكان أشياء أو أشخاص منفصلين ، نقوم بإضافة 's إلى كل اسم مثل

علامة التعجب (!) Exclamation mark

تُستخدم علامة التعجب للتعبير عن الغضب أو الدهشة أو المفاجأة أو تأكيد عبارة أو تعليق صغير. تُستخدم علامات التعجب بشكل محدود سواء في الكتابات العادلة أو المهنية.

→ Help! Help!	→ Get out !	→ Look out!
→ That's fantastic!	→ What a nice dress !	→ Good heavens
→ Wow!	→ What a beautiful day!	→ Oh, my God!

النقطتان (:) colon

تُستخدم النقطتان قبل القوائم (lists)

→ He speaks three languages : English , French and German .

→ You have two choices: finish the work today or lose the contract.

لديك خيارات: إنهاء العمل اليوم أو فقدان العقد.

→ You need these items for the day trip: a notebook, a pen and a packed lunch.

ستحتاج إلى هذه الأغراض من أجل الرحلة اليوم: دفتر الملاحظات، قلم، ووجبة غذاء مجهزة مسبقاً.

→ We need the following ingredients to make the cake: eggs, flour, sugar and butter.

سنحتاج إلى المكونات التالية لصنع الكعكة: البيض، الطحين، السكر والزبدة.

عندما توضح الثانية الأولى .

independent clauses

تُستخدم النقطتان بين الجمل / العبارات المستقلة

→ I have little time to learn Spanish : my new job starts in five weeks.

للتعبير عن النسبة (proportion)

→ The ratio of Ahli fans to Zamalek fans is 2 : 1

→ The train leaves at 10:15 .

في الفصل الساعة عن الدقائق

الفاصلة المنقوطة (;) semi - colon

وتُستخدم الفاصلة المنقوطة في حالتين هما الربط جملتين كاملتين في جملة واحدة دون استخدام كلمات وعبارات الربط:

→ I opened the door; it was cold outside.

→ My daughter is a teacher; my son is a doctor.

إضافة تفاصيل لعناصر القائمة:

→ I bought shiny, ripe apples; small, sweet, juicy grapes; and bananas .

علامات التنصيص (") speech marks

وتُستخدم علامات التنصيص ليوضع بينهما نص الكلام المباشر :

→ Eman said , " I am going to clean my room ."

Hyphen (-) الشرطة

وتُستخدم الشرطة لربط أجزاء الكلمات المركبة مثل

→ five-star hotel → twenty-five → co-operation → My eight-year-old boy loves reading.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

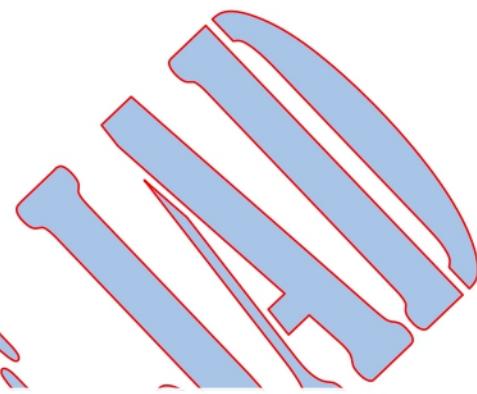
- 1 A colon (:) can be used to _____.
a) end a sentence b) show explanation c) express a result d) express exclamation
- 2 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
a) What a nice day! b) What a nice day. c) What a nice day, d) What a nice day?
- 3 Which of these is used to convey proportions?
a) Semicolon b) Hyphen c) Colon d) Comma
- 4 Try to keep your car clean and well maintained; it will sell more easily.
We use semi-colons instead of full stops to _____.
a) show exclamation. b) introduce unexpected events.

c) separate two main clauses.

d) compare two main clauses.

5 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

- a) The teacher said, You must follow school rules, Hatem.”
- b) The teacher said, “You must follow school rules, Hatem”.
- c) The teacher said “You must follow school rules, Hatem.”
- d) The teacher said, “You must follow school rules, Hatem.”



6 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

- a) Ayman said, Where did you spend your holiday, Ali?
- b) Ayman said, “Where did you spend your holiday, ali?
- c) Ayman said, Where did you spend your holiday, Ali.
- d) Ayman said, “Where did you spend your holiday, All?”

7 Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

- a) Adel, who lives in Aswan, is a part time accountant.
- b) Adel, who lives in Aswan is a part-time accountant.
- c) Adel, who lives in Aswan, is a part-time accountant.
- d) Adel who lives in Aswan, is a part-time accountant.

8 Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- a) What amazing news, The police have found Uncle Adel's car.
- b) What amazing news! The police have found Uncle Adels' car.
- c) What amazing news! the police have found Uncle Adel's car.
- d) What amazing news! The police have found Uncle Adel's car.

9 Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

- a) Ahmad studied six subjects last term Arabic, English, biology, chemistry German and physics.
- b) Ahmad studied six subjects last term: Arabic English, biology, chemistry, German and physics
- c) Ahmad studied six subjects last term: Arabic, English, biology, chemistry, German and physics.
- d) Ahmad studied six subjects last term Arabic, English, biology chemistry, German and physics.

10 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

- a) Did you know that our neighbour s son had returned from London on Wednesday, Dalia
- b) Did you know that our neighbour s son had returned from London on wednesday, Dalia?
- c) Did you know that our neighbour's son had returned from London on Wednesday, Dalia?
- d) Did you know that our neighbour's son had returned from London on wednesday Dalia?

11 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

- a) I can't tell you now. However, everything will be explained tomorrow evening.
- b) I can't tell you now. however, everything will be explained tomorrow evening
- c) I can t tell you now, However, everything will be explained tomorrow evening.
- d) I can t tell you now. However everything will be explained tomorrow evening.

12 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

- a) Did you know that I'd been working from home for two months, Hatim
- b) Did you know that I'd been working from home for two months Hatim?
- c) Did you know that I d been working from home for two months, Hatim?
- d) Did you know that I'd been working from home for two months, Hatim?

The Paragraph الفقرة الإنشائية

A paragraph is a series of sentences that talk about a specific subject.

هي مجموعة من الجمل التي تتحدث عن موضوع محدد .

A **paragraph** usually consists of five sentences: the topic sentence, three supporting sentences, and a concluding sentence.

ت تكون الفقرة عادةً من خمس جمل: الجملة الافتتاحية ، وثلاث جمل داعمة ، وجملة ختامية.

Paragraph المقدمة	Introduction المقدمة	The Topic sentence is often the first sentence of a paragraph. It states the main idea of the paragraph.
	Body الموضوع	The supporting sentences explain more about the topic sentence
	Conclusion الخاتمة	The conclusion is the last sentence in your paragraph.

A topic sentence
 جملة الموضوع

is typically the first sentence of a paragraph, and it introduces the subject of a paragraph . The rest of the paragraph will include supporting sentences with examples and evidence to support the main point.

Types of a paragraph أنواع الفقرة

Descriptive Paragraph

الفقرة الإنشائية الوصفية

→ describes the topic

هذا النوع من الفقرات الإنشائية يصف الموضوع

Narrative Paragraph

الفقرة الإنشائية الروائية

→ narrates a story.

هذا النوع من الفقرات الإنشائية يروي قصة

Expository Paragraph

الفقرة الإنشائية التفسيرية

→ defines something or gives instructions.

تعرف شيئاً ما أو تعطي تعليمات ،

Persuasive Paragraph

الفقرة الإنشائية الإقناعية

→ tries to convince the reader that a particular point of view is worthy of consideration.

تحاول إقناع القارئ بأن وجهة نظر معينة تستحق النظر فيها.

The Essay المقال

An essay is a short piece of writing on a particular subject (single subject)

المقال هو عمل كتابي صغير حول موضوع معين (موضوع واحد)

ما هي الأجزاء الرئيسية للمقال

Introduction مقدمة

This is where you introduce the topic

Body بُنية

Explain, illustrate, discuss, or provide evidence to support the main idea (thesis) of the essay

شرح أو توضيح أو مناقشة أو تقديم أدلة تدعم الفكرة الرئيسية (أطروحة) المقال:

Conclusion (Closing) خاتمة

you summarize the points you made and bring your argument to its logical conclusion.

أنت تلخص النقاط التي قدمتها وتوصلت بحجتك إلى نهايتها المنطقية.

Types of Essay

❶ **Narrative** فصصي

is a form of academic writing that aims to tell a story.

❷ **Descriptive** وصفي

is an essay in which you describe a single event or subject using sensory details such as sight, smell, sound, touch, and taste.

❸ **Expository** تفسيري

is a form of structured academic writing that uses factual evidence to explain or investigate a specific topic

❹ **Persuasive or argumentative** إقناعي

uses evidence and facts to support the claim it's making. Its purpose is to persuade the reader to agree with the argument being made.

A hook

is an opening statement (which is usually the first sentence) in an essay that attempts to grab the reader's attention so that they want to read on.

E-mail

	ال رسمي	الغير رسمي
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ إيميل إلى عميل ➔ طلب وظيفة ➔ إلى مديرك ➔ شكوى إلى متجر ➔ من شركة إلى أخرى 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ a birthday greeting to a friend ➔ a social invitation to a friend ➔ to a family member
Salutation greeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Dear + title + name ➔ Dear sir, ➔ Dear Sir or Madam, ➔ Dear Mr Salem , / Dear Mrs Suzan , 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Dear Abeer , ➔ Hi Abeer , ➔ Hello Abeer , ➔ Hey Abeer
Sign-off إلقاء	<p>Best wishes Regards / Thank you</p> <p>المخصص / Yours faithfully / Yours Sincerely</p> <p>مصطلح تخت بـ الرسائل عادةً</p>	<p>أطيب الأمنيات</p> <p>➔ Bye / See you later / Talk to you later!</p>

Very important signposting words / phrases:

كلمات وعبارات ارشادية هامة جداً

Function	Example
Introducing the topic of the lecture	The topic (subject) of today's lecture is The purpose of today's lecture is
Explaining the lecture structure (sections / subtopics)	In today's lecture I'm going to cover three points. First we'll look at Then we'll go on to ... And finally I'll ...
Introducing the first section	Let's start by talking about / To begin, ... / Firstly,...
Finishing a section	We've looked at / I've talked about
Starting a new section	Let's move on to (turn to) / The next (second)
Summing up	To sum up, / In conclusion, / To summarise, ...

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 When you write an essay or paragraph, you start with a/an _____ sentence.
 a) closing b) introduction c) conclusion d) ending

2 Which of the following can be used in a formal email?
 a) Bye b) Dear friend c) Yours sincerely d) Love from

3 Which option is not a good way to finish an email to a close friend?
 a) See you soon b) Yours sincerely c) Goodbye d) All the best

4 A /An _____ essay tells a story.
 a) argumentative b) descriptive c) expository d) narrative

5 A /An _____ essay uses the five senses (touch, smell, taste, sound, sight) to enhance the imagery of the setting.
 a) narrative b) argumentative c) expository d) descriptive

6 What can you use when writing an email to a friend?
 a) contractions b) full forms c) passive voice d) direct speech

7 In an informal email, you can conclude with _____.
 a) Bye b) See you later c) a and b d) Yours sincerely

8 Which expressions can you not use to start your final paragraph in an essay?
 a) To sum up b) In conclusion c) To conclude d) Firstly

9 A/an _____ essay is a form of academic writing which is built around a detailed description of a person, building, place, situation, etc.
 a) narrative b) descriptive c) argumentative d) formal

10 The purpose of a/an _____ essay is to describe your point of focus in a vivid and particular manner, so that readers can easily picture the described object, person, or state in their mind.
 a) narrative b) formal c) argumentative d) descriptive

11 A /An _____ essay depends on opinions and emotions.
 a) argumentative b) narrative c) persuasive d) descriptive

12 You can use this expression to say goodbye at the end of an email to a good friend:
 a) Kind regards b) I enjoyed reading your email
 c) All the best d) It's great to hear from you

13 When starting an email to a friend, it is a good idea to ...
 a) say that you will write to them soon. b) ask about their school friends.
 c) give the necessary information they are looking for.
 d) ask how they are and tell them something about you.

14 Which expressions introduce a sequence of ideas in an essay? There is more than one answer.
 a) In conclusion, Lastly, In summary b) On the one hand, On the other hand
 c) However, In contrast, Nevertheless d) Firstly, Secondly, Finally

15 Last but not least we should do our best to spread awareness concerning the importance of this topic to achieve progress and welfare to our dear country, Egypt. This sentence can be considered a/an to an essay.
 a) start b) introduction c) body d) conclusion

16 The following is part of a/an _____ essay.
 a) descriptive b) narrative c) persuasive d) argumentative

Learning Something new can be a scary experience. One of the worst experiences of my life was learning how to swim. However, I decided that swimming was an important skill to acquire and practise. I thought that learning to swim could make me physically stronger. I felt that would help me be more confident. On the first day of learning how to swim, I felt nervous. Yet, I was

الترجمة Translation

كلمات هامة

agriculture	الزراعة	industry	الصناعة	progress	التقدّم
bullying	التنمر	knowledge	المعرفة	prosperity	الازدهار
cooperation	التعاون	love	الحب	sacrifice	التضحية
determination	عزيمة	loyalty	الولاء	stability	الاستقرار
enthusiasm	حماس	patience	الصبر	success	النجاح
friendship	الصداقة	peace	السلام	terrorism	الإرهاب
generosity	الكرم	war	الحرب	tolerance	التسامح
global warming	الاحتباس الحراري	pollution	التلوّث	tourism	السياحة
illiteracy	الأمية	production	الانتاج	social media	وسائل التواصل
advertisements	إعلانات	civilization	الحضارة	government	الحكومة
investment	الاستثمار	reclaim	يستصلاح	recycle	يعيد تصنّع

expressions

..is a double-edged weapon	إنه سلاح ذو حدين
a rise in prices	ارتفاع الأسعار
build factories	بنى المصانع
do / cause damage to health	يلحق الضرر بـ
do our best	نبذل قصارى جهودنا
Egypt enjoys(fine weather).	تتمتع مصر بـ
have some disadvantages	له بعض العيوب
have a lot of advantages	له كثير من المميزات
hinder development	يعوق التنمية
improve our economy	نحسن من اقتصادنا
in all fields..	في كل المجالات
increase production	نزيد من الإنتاج
invade the desert	نغزو الصحراء
It's important to..	من الضروري ..
make achievements	يحقق إنجازات
make advances in ..	يحقق تقدّم في ..
make good use of	يحسن استغلال
money is a mixed-blessing .	المال نعمة ونفقة
play an important part in...	يلعب دور هام في ..
Pollution threatens our life	التلوّث يهدّد حياتنا
reduce pollution	نقل من التلوّث
social problem	مشكلات اجتماعية
solve the problem of ..	حل مشكلة ..
The state gives great interest to	تهتم الدولة بـ
the cost of living	تكليف المعيشة
the housing problem	مشكلة الإسكان
the problem of overpopulation	مشكلة الانفجار السكاني
the problem of pollution	مشكلة التلوّث

Decent Life Initiative	مبادرة حياة كريمة
social networking sites	موقع التواصل الاجتماعي
We should encourage ...	يجب أن نشجع ..
aspire	يسعى إلى – يصبو إلى
assure	يؤكد
economic problems	مشكلات اقتصادية
consumption	الاستهلاك
current events	الأحداث الجارية
Innovation	الابتكار
do without	يستفني عن
facilities	تسهيلات - مرافق
globalization	العولمة
hard currency	العملة الصعبة
chief / main	أساسي - رئيسي
in addition to	بالإضافة إلى
infectious diseases	أمراض معدية
is considered	يعتبر
put an end to	يضع نهاية لـ
rationalize / reduce	يرشد/يقلل
job opportunities	فرص العمل
lead a happy life	يحيى حياة سعيدة
mass media	وسائل الإعلام
means of transport	وسائل النقل
national income	الدخل القومي
on the other hand	من الناحية الأخرى
over population	الانفجار السكاني
private sector	القطاع الخاص
rationalize (water)	يرشد (المياه)

the problem of unemployment	مشكلة البطالة
to achieve progress	تحقيق التقدم
to achieve your ambition	تحقيق طموحك
We hope that love prevail..	نأمل أن يسود الحب
we should cooperate with.	ينبغي أن نتعاون مع ..

on social media	على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
reform education	إصلاح - يصلاح (التعليم)
rise of prices	ارتفاع الأسعار
taking drugs	يتعاطى المخدرات
the ministry of education	وزارة التعليم

Choose the correct translation:

1) تسعى الحكومة للتحكم في الأسعار بشتى الطرق ، فهى تفرض عقوبات صارمة ضد التجار الجشعين الذين يحتكرون السلع الإستهلاكية و البضائع الأساسية ليرفعوا أسعارها و يحققوا مكاسب غير مشروعة .

- a) The government hopes to control prices by various means. It will impose severe penalties against rich merchants who buy consumer goods and basic commodities in order to raise their prices and achieve illegal gains.
- b) The government seeks to control prices by various means. It tries severe penalties against greedy merchants who monopolise consumer goods and basic commodities in order to control their prices and achieve illegal gains.
- c) The government seeks to control prices through various means. It imposes severe penalties against greedy merchants who monopolise consumer goods and basic commodities in order to raise their prices and achieve illegal profits.
- d) The government seeks to decrease prices through various means. It imposes severe penalties against greedy merchants who monopolise consumer goods and basic commodities in order to raise their prices and achieve quick profits.

2) تهدف مبادرة حياة كريمة إلى التخفيف عن كاهل المواطنين بالمجتمعات الأكثر احتياجاً في الريف والمناطق العشوائية في الحضر، وتسعى هذه المبادرة لضمان حياة كريمة لتلك الفئة وتحسين ظروف معيشتهم .

- A. The “Haya Karima” initiative hopes to alleviate burdens off citizens in the neediest communities in Upper Egypt and urban slums. This initiative seeks to ensure a dignified life for this category and to improve their living conditions.
- B. The “Haya Karima” initiative aims to alleviate burdens off employees in the neediest communities in the countryside and urban slums. This initiative is adopted to ensure a dignified life for this category and to improve their living conditions.
- C. The “Haya Karima” initiative aims to alleviate burdens off citizens in the neediest communities in the countryside and urban slums. This initiative seeks to ensure a dignified life for this category and improve their living conditions.
- D. The “Haya Karima” initiative aims to alleviate burdens off citizens in the neediest communities in the countryside and urban slums. This initiative is adopted to provide a dignified life for this category and remove their living conditions.

59. Choose the correct translation:

(3) يجب أن نشجع الاعمال الدرامية التي تظهر الجهود المخلصة للقيادة السياسية لحماية البلاد من شتى المخاطر و ذلك لدعم الاستقرار و لنشر الوعي القومي لدى الشعب المصرى .

- a) We must encourage dramas that show the efforts exerted by the political leadership to protect the country from different dangers so we could support stability and spread national awareness among the Egyptian people.
- b) We must encourage dramas that show the sincere efforts of the political leadership to protect the country from various dangers so we can support stability and spread national awareness among the Egyptian people.
- c) We must encourage dramas that show the sincere efforts of the political leadership to protect the country against enemies. Thus, we can support stability and spread national awareness among the Egyptian people.
- d) We must encourage dramas that show the sincere efforts of the political leadership to protect the country from different dangers, so that we can support stability and increase national income among the Egyptian people.

(4) البطالة مشكلة كبيرة يعاني منها معظم الخريجين فى كل أنحاء العالم ، لذا يجب على الشباب قبول العمل فى أى مكان مناسب سواء فى الحكومة أو القطاع العام أو الخاص .

- a) Unemployment is a major problem that most graduates all over the world suffer from, so young people must accept work in any suitable place, whether abroad, the public sector, or the private sector.
- b) Unemployment is a major problem that most graduates all over the world suffer from, so young people must accept work in any suitable place, whether in the government, the public sector, or the private sector.
- c) Unemployment is a major problem that most employees suffer from all over the world, so young people must accept work in any suitable place, whether in the government, public or private sector.
- d) Unemployment is a major problem that most graduates fight all over the world, so young people must accept work in any suitable place, whether in the government, the public sector, or the private sector.

5) It is a national duty for everyone in the society to share in the development of our country in all fields. Therefore, we should all perfect any work we do.

- (a) إنه لواجب شخصي على كل فرد في المجتمع أن يشارك في تنمية بلادنا في جميع المجالات . لذلك، يجب أن نلعب جميعاً دوراً في زيادة النتاج المحلي.
- (b) إنه واجب وطني على كل فرد في المجتمع أن يشارك في تنمية بلدته في جميع المجالات . نتيجة لذلك، يجب أن نلعب جميعاً دوراً في إتقان أي عمل نقوم به.
- (c) إنه لواجب وطني على كل فرد في المجتمع أن يشارك في تنمية بلادنا في جميع المجالات . لذلك، يجب علينا جميعاً أن نتقن أي عمل نقوم به.
- (d) إنه واجب وطني على كل فرد في الحي أن يشارك في تنمية بلادنا في جميع المجالات . نتيجة لذلك، يجب أن نلعب جميعاً دوراً رفع مستوى المعيشة.

Conjunctions & pronouns

1	a)	themselves
2	b)	did he steal
3	b)	contrast
4	c)	addition
5	d)	Firstly
6	d)	Firstly, Secondly, Finally
7	d)	contrast
8	d)	in addition to
9	a)	As a result
10	d)	due to
11	c)	On the whole
12	b)	the other hand
13	d)	a large scale
14	c)	on balance
15	a)	addition
16	b)	He is busy, so he can't contact us.
17	c)	themselves
18	b)	As well as
19	c)	While Ahmad likes reading, I prefer swimming.
20	b)	In conclusion
21	b)	addition
22	a)	first of all
23	a)	addition
24	a)	because
25	c)	in general
26	d)	Consequently,
27	c)	theirs

علامات الترقيم Punctuation

1	b)	show explanation
2	a)	What a nice day!
3	c)	Colon
4	c)	separate two main clauses.
5	d)	The teacher said, "You must follow school rules, Hatem."
6	d)	Ayman said, "Where did you spend your holiday, Ali?"
7	c)	Adel, who lives in Aswan, is a part-time accountant.
8	d)	What amazing news! The police have found Uncle Adel's car.
9	c)	Ahmad studied six subjects last term: Arabic, English, biology

10	c) Did you know that our neighbour's son had returned from London
11	a) I can't tell you now. However, everything will be explained tomorrow evening.
12	d) Did you know that I'd been working from home for two months, Hatim?
13	c) Amani said, "What a wonderful surprise! It's nice to see you here, Adel."
14	d) Tamer, have you read Great Expectations by Charles Dickens?
15	a) "He's coming home late tonight," my father said.
16	c) Wael, did you realise why I was angry with Gamal 's brother?
17	d) I won't tell you now. However, all will be revealed tomorrow at midday.
18	c) There are three main clues to the crime: the need for money, the previous
19	c) My friend said, "Have you read Oliver Twist, Rami?"
20	d) Do you have sugar-free cookies, Huda?
21	b) "Look out! There's a car behind you, Tamer!" Amani yelled.
22	c) "I'm visiting you tonight," my friend said.
23	b) You've to improve your English: it's a widely-spoken language.
24	c) Rami, it will be nice to see you again at my sister's wedding party next
25	d) Her son, Jack Jones Jr., was born on Nov. 6, 2010.
26	c) "I haven't put those shelves up yet," said Walid.
27	b) You don't know your 20-year-old neighbour well, do you?
28	d) What! I can't believe you did this to your brother's friend!
29	c) I said to Eman, "Don't waste your time watching too much television, Eman".
30	b) Sami is a thirty year old employee.
31	c) Why are you making so much noise Sheriff?
32	c) Be quiet, please.

Essay , Paragraph , E-mail

1	b)	introduction
2	c)	Yours sincerely
3	b)	Yours sincerely
4	d)	narrative
5	d)	descriptive
6	a)	contractions
7	c)	a and b
8	d)	Firstly
9	b)	descriptive
10	d)	descriptive
11	c)	persuasive
12	a)	Kind regards
13	d)	ask how they are and tell them something about you.
14	d)	Firstly, Secondly, Finally

15	d)	conclusion
16	a)	descriptive
17	b)	grab the reader's attention to read the essay.
18	c)	tell readers a story, often about an experience that resulted
19	c)	focus on the details or description of something, like a place or a monument,
20	c)	narrative
21	b)	narrative
22	a)	It is crystal clear that overpopulation is one of the biggest challenges we need
23	b)	In my opinion, the internet has a lot of drawbacks in case we use it badly.
24	b)	On the other hand, being bilingual is a good way to learn more and more about
25	b)	It's a matter of fact that tourism is one of the most important sources of income for
26	b)	requires you to investigate an idea, evaluate evidence and set forth an argument
27	a)	recounts an incident or experience that either you or others have experienced.
28	a)	Descriptive
29	a)	narrative
30	b)	Moreover, the constant cycle of news, which is mostly bad, can make people
31	c)	Without a doubt, the National Museum of Egyptian Civilisation is a splendid
32	b)	In my opinion, the mass media has a lot of disadvantages if we use it badly.
33	c)	Personally, I have a lot of experience due to the various situations I have been
34	b)	In conclusion, changing career is very important, as you can acquire a lot of
35	b)	Most experts agree that workplaces will require employees with different skills
36	b)	a comparison of two different facts
37	b)	The main advantage to emphasise is that the internet is the most rapid source of information.
38	d)	write the conclusion of your essay.
39	b)	On the other hand, it has the potential to waste our time and make us lazy.
40	d)	Personal information
41	c)	Learning a second language, other than a native language, develops a person's
42	d)	To sum up, cultural heritage can create a sense of individual and collective belonging
43	c)	Those who don't support homeschooling believe that their children are deprived